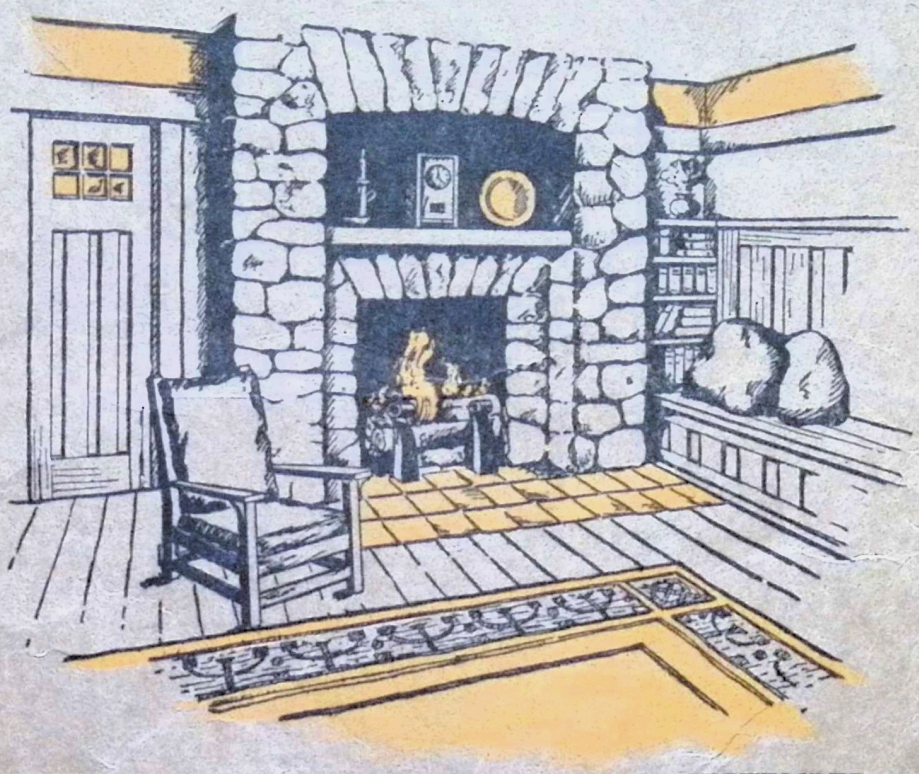
THE CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE

A COMPLETE HEATING AND VENTILATING SYSTEM



SEPTEMBER, 1913

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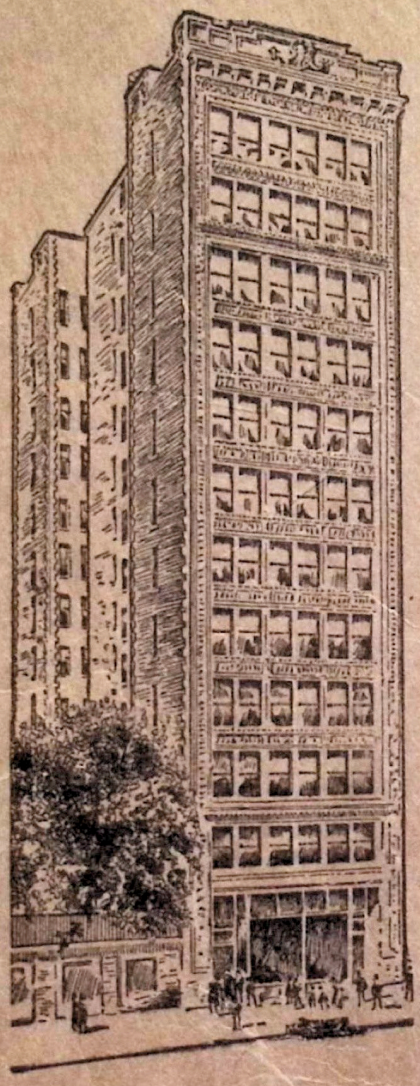

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THE CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE

A COMPLETE HEATING AND VENTILATING SYSTEM

THE HOME OF MR. SEXTON WILKERSON, ROANOKE, VA.—A NINE-ROOM HOUSE THAT IS HEATED AND VENTILATED BY A CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE: SEE PAGE THREE.

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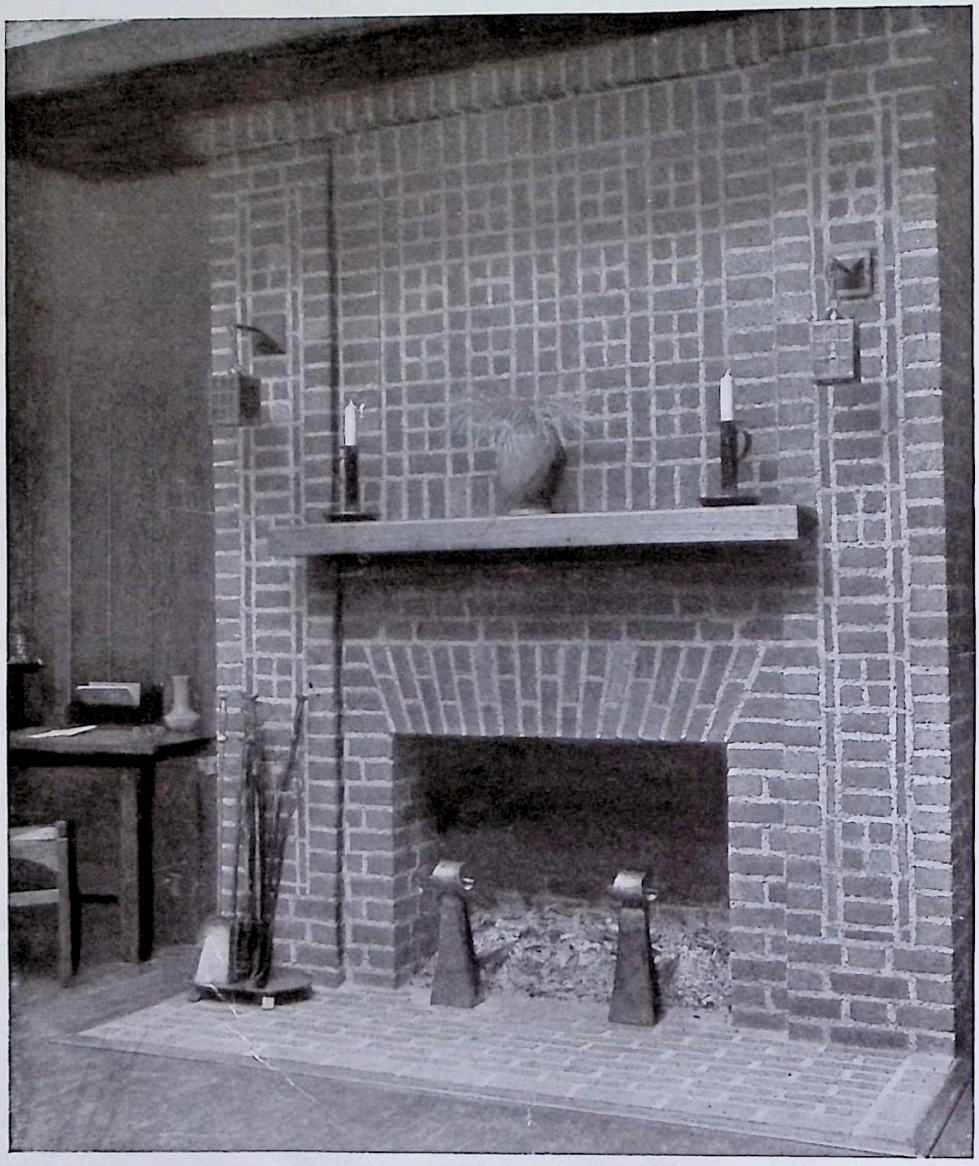


CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE OF TAPESTRY BRICK, WITH OPEN HEARTH AND ANDIRONS FOR BURNING WOOD.

THE CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE

WHAT THOSE WHO USE IT SAY

"The Craftsman fireplace is a joy to us and all our friends. We are delighted with the service it has given us. The fire is easily kindled, never smokes and burns steadily. In the winter the coal fire never went out, and often burned twelve or fifteen hours without attention.

"The combustion was simply perfect. Everything burned up clean. *We even emptied the ash pan from the kitchen range into the fireplace with no disastrous results from flying ashes.* It is economical of fuel. We burned four tons of stove coal from Christmas to April, and it is all you claimed for it in the way of ventilation."—Miss Caroline B. Freeman, Gales Ferry, Conn. (See photograph of fireplace on page 6.)

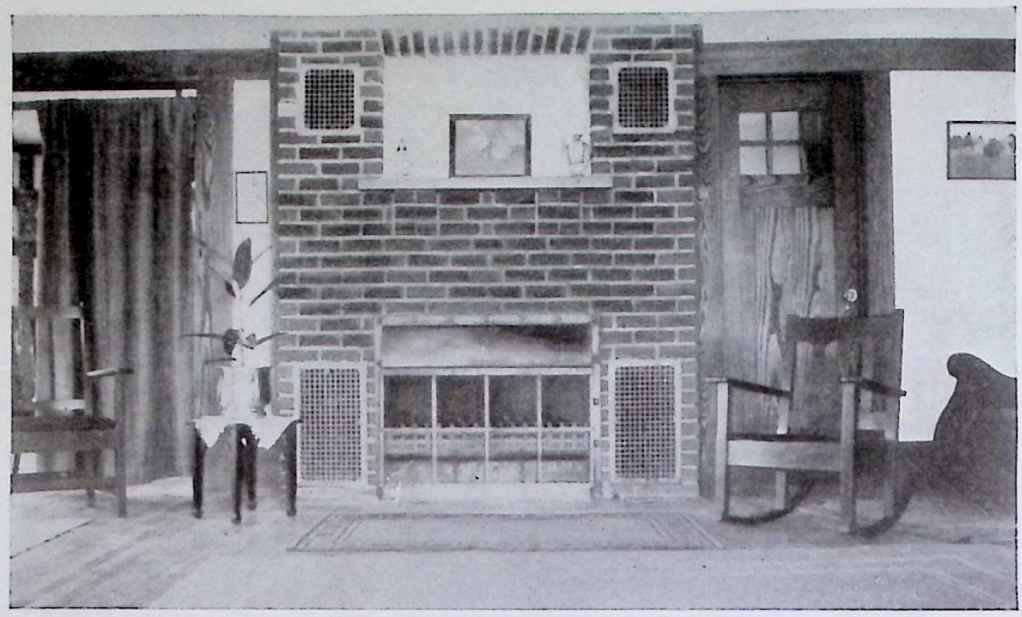
"I bought your Craftsman fireplace last spring (1912) and have it installed in my new house, and want to inform you that it works to perfection, heats our entire house with a small amount of wood and is satisfactory in all respects. Will be pleased to recommend it to anyone wishing to put in a heater."—Henry Bock, Silverton, Ore.

"The Craftsman fireplace installed in my house is satisfactory. During the past winter the fireplace heated the house very nicely and the air in the rooms was always clear and invigorating. In regard to the amount of coal used—I believe that the Craftsman fireplace will compare favorably with any other heating system of the same capacity."—D. H. Hancock, Larchmont, N. Y. (See photograph of fireplace on page 2.)

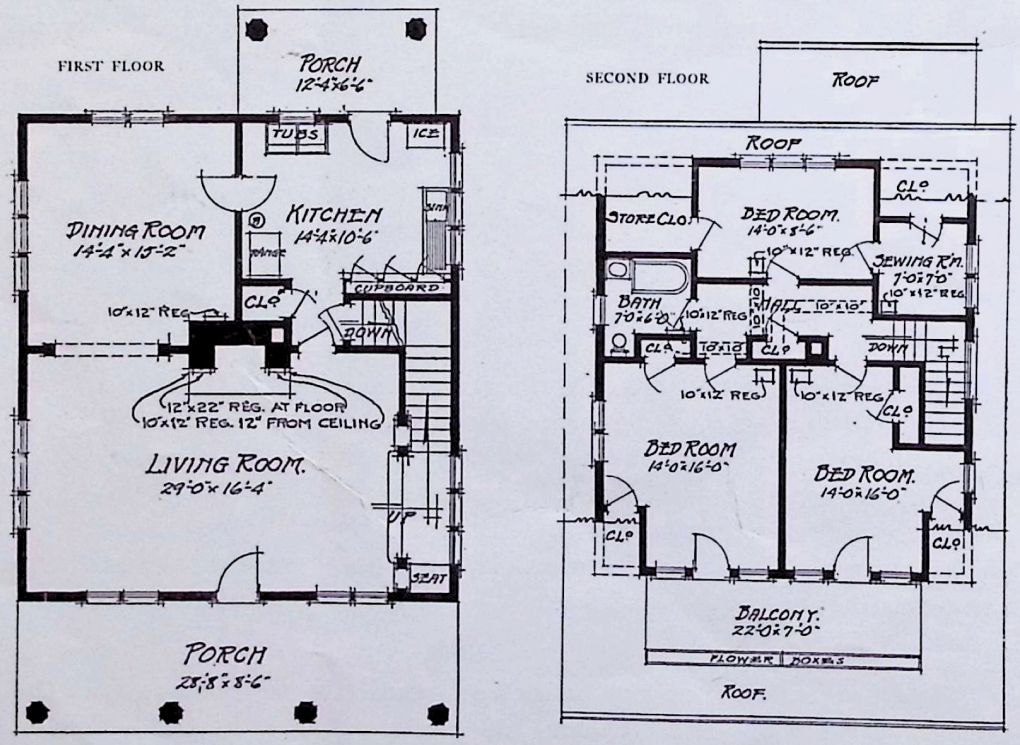
"Referring to the Craftsman fireplace and ventilating system, beg to say that I have installed four of these systems in San Antonio and believe them to be a very attractive combination of open fireplace, heating and ventilation. Where they are properly installed, I am confident they will prove economical. They give splendid opportunity for the building of beautiful brick mantels, and preserve the cheerfulness and homelikeness of the open hearth."—Wm. A. Cocke, San Antonio, Texas.

"The Craftsman fireplace heats and ventilates my house, and the cheerful fireside becomes at once the center of the home."—Sexton Wilkerson, Roanoke, Va. (See photograph of fireplace on page 3.)

THE CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE

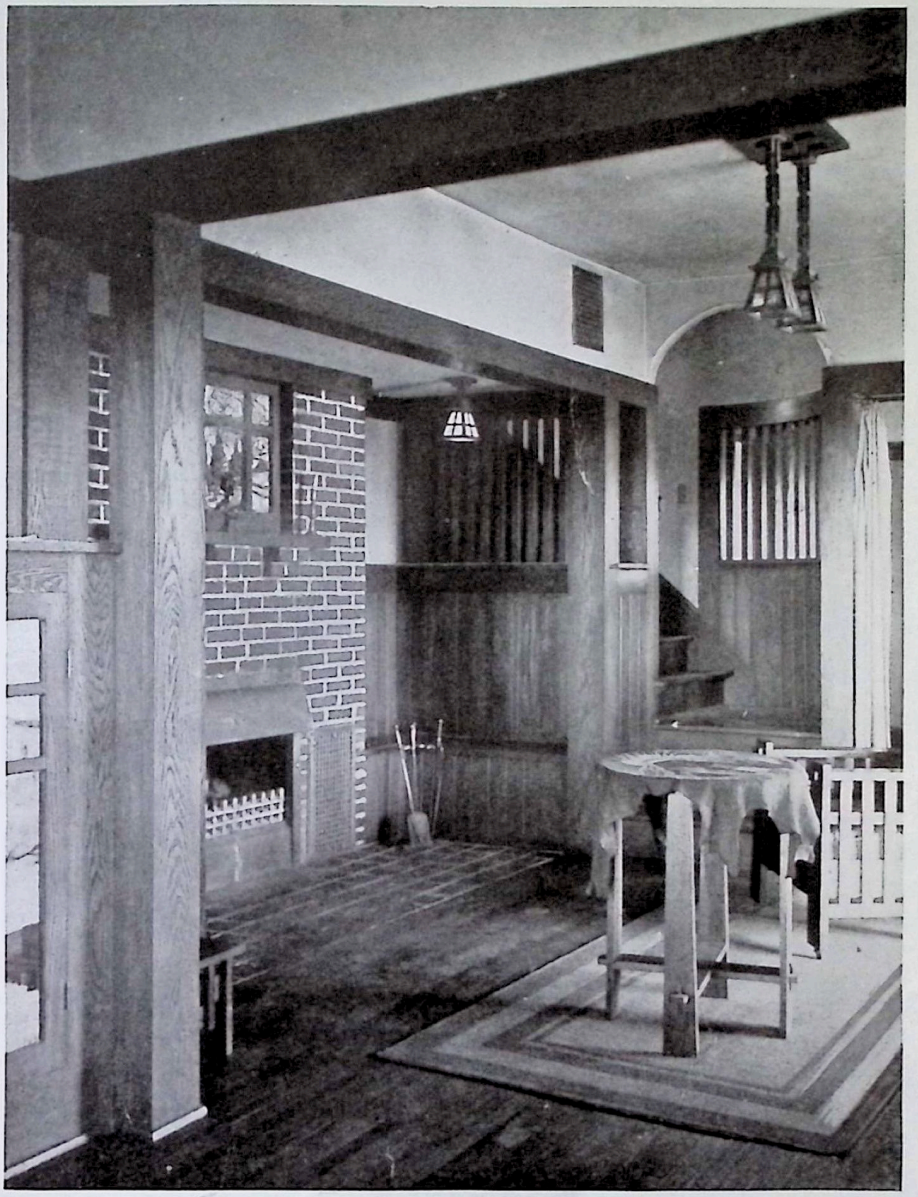


CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE OF BRICK, IN THE HOME OF MR. D. H. HANCOCK, LARCHMONT, N. Y. THIS FIREPLACE, WHICH IS BUILT IN THE LIVING ROOM, HEATS AND VENTILATES SEVEN ROOMS.



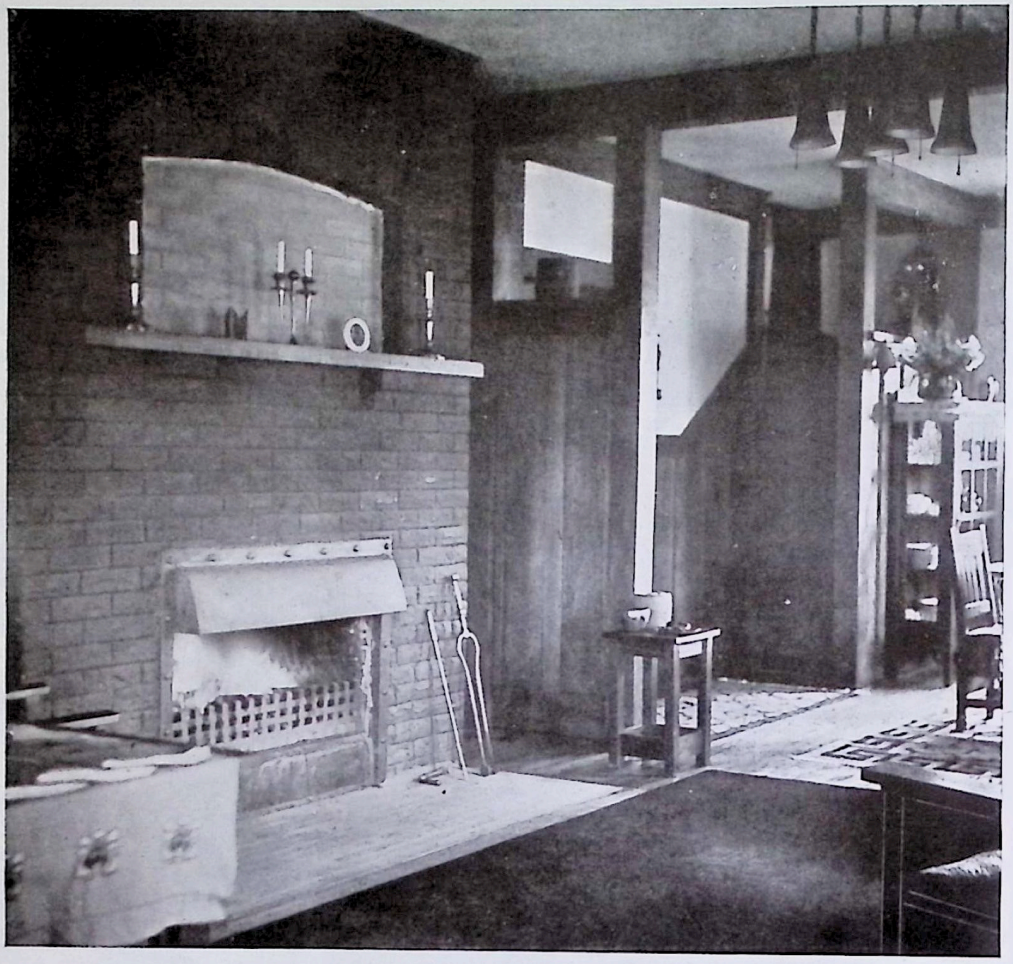
PLANS OF MR. HANCOCK'S HOUSE SHOWING LAYOUT OF WARM-AIR PIPES AND REGISTERS FOR CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE.

THE CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE



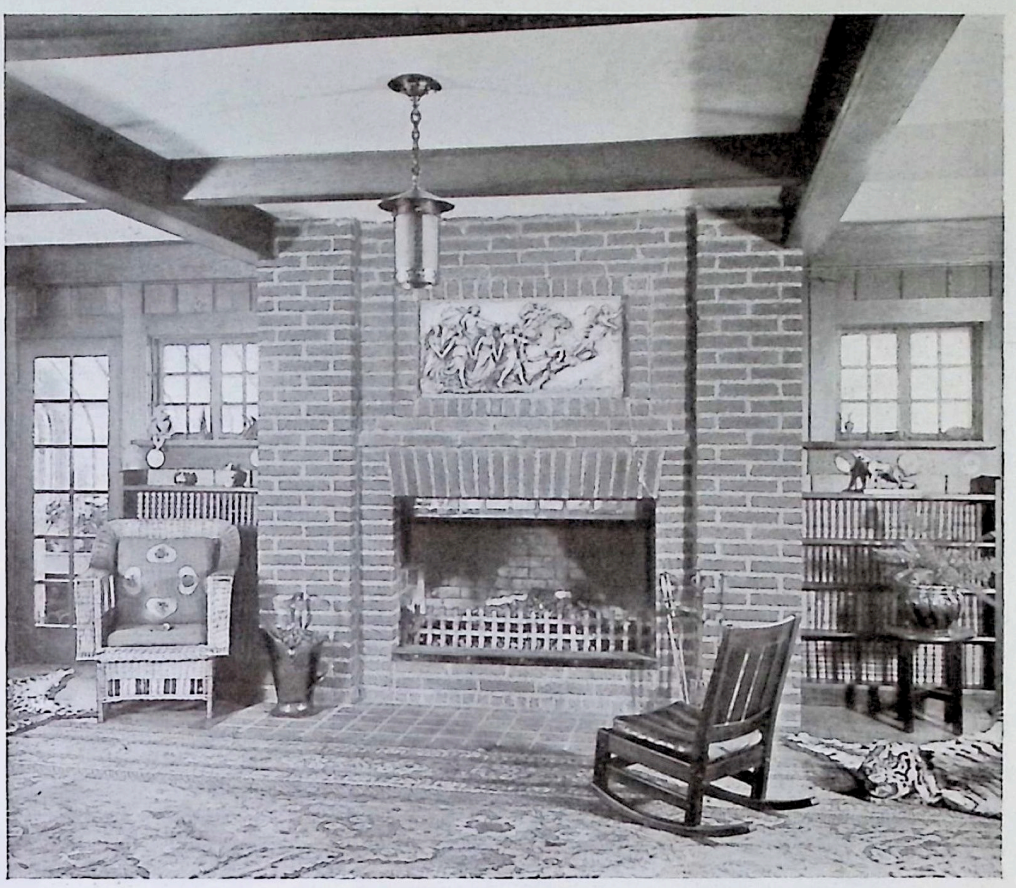
CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE IN THE HOME OF MR. SEXTON WILKERSON, ROANOKE, VA.: THE FIREPLACE IS BUILT IN A NOOK IN THE LIVING ROOM AND HEATS AND VENTILATES THE ENTIRE NINE-ROOM HOUSE: PHOTOGRAPH OF THE HOUSE WILL BE FOUND ON THE TITLE PAGE.

THE CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE



CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE IN THE HOME OF MR. JOHN H. COBB, JUNEAU, ALASKA: IN ADDITION TO THE LIVING AND DINING ROOM THERE ARE FIVE BEDROOMS, KITCHEN AND TWO BATHS: THE CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE IS THE ONLY HEATING PLANT.

THE CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE



THE CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE SHOWN ABOVE IS IN THE HOME OF MR. S. HAZEN BOND, WASHINGTON, D. C.: IT IS BUILT IN THE LIVING ROOM AND IS USED AS AN AUXILIARY HEATER AND VENTILATOR. HEATING THE BIG LIVING ROOM, WHICH IS EIGHTEEN FEET WIDE AND FIFTY-FOUR AND A HALF FEET LONG, AND ALSO TWO GOOD-SIZED BEDROOMS OVERHEAD. LIKE MOST OF THE HOUSES SHOWN IN THIS BOOKLET, MR. BOND'S HOME WAS BUILT AFTER A CRAFTSMAN DESIGN, AND THIS LITTLE GLIMPSE OF THE SPACIOUS INTERIOR GIVES SOME IDEA OF THE HOMELIKE AND INTERESTING QUALITY THAT GREW OUT OF THE SIMPLE USE OF THE WOODWORK, BUILT-IN FEATURES AND COMFORTABLE CRAFTSMAN FURNISHINGS.

THE CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE

CRAFTSMAN BRICK FIREPLACE IN THE HOME OF MR. E. E. TEAPE, KELLOGG, IDAHO, WHICH HEATS AND VENTILATES SIX ROOMS.

ANOTHER CRAFTSMAN BRICK FIREPLACE, IN THE HOME OF MISS CAROLINE B. FREEMAN, GALES FERRY, CONNECTICUT, WHICH ALSO HEATS AND VENTILATES SIX ROOMS.

THE CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE: A COMPLETE HEATING AND VENTILATING SYSTEM

THE Craftsman fireplace embodies a complete system of both heating and ventilating, combining the efficiency of a furnace with the comfort and pleasure of an open fire, and, unlike the ordinary furnace, it can be installed in a main room of the house, thus obviating the need of a cellar and consequent waste of heat.

By this system, fresh air is constantly being drawn into the metal heater (concealed in the chimneypiece), warmed and circulated throughout the house.

The room in which the fireplace is located is heated both by the direct radiation of the fire and by the circulation of air from registers in the warm-air chamber in the chimneypiece. Rooms on the same floor, immediately behind or at the side of the chimneypiece (that is, abutting on it) are heated from registers direct (without pipes); and rooms directly over the warm-air chamber are also heated by direct registers. Rooms more distant from the fireplace are reached by warm-air pipes.

By means of the down draft, the greatest possible amount of heat is utilized instead of being lost up the chimney. There can be no back drafts to force smoke and ashes into the room, and sparks cannot escape through the flue to the roof.

The walls of the smoke passages, being vertical, have no ledges where soot or dust could collect, and the soot which falls to the bottom of the smoke chamber can be easily removed through a clean-out door in the back of the fireplace opening.

One Craftsman fireplace will heat five or six rooms, if they are not too far from it, using from seven to ten tons of coal per year in a climate like that of our Central States. The exact amount of fuel depends largely upon the exposure, number and size of the windows, the construction of the house and the care used in running the fireplace.

Coal, coke or wood may be used in a Craftsman fireplace with equal satisfaction. Coal or coke will furnish a more even heat both day and night than wood; but, because of the slow combustion, due to the down draft, wood will make a good fire from a standpoint of both economy and attention.

The fireplace can be installed either in a new house or in one already built. In the latter case it is necessary to rebuild the chimneypiece to conform to certain inside measurements shown in Figure 3 (page 11). Otherwise there are no limitations to the design or materials of the chimneypiece.

The cost of the masonry complete with chimney is less than that for the usual fireplace of equal size. For a brick fireplace, about 3,000 brick are required where there is a cellar and the chimney is carried up two stories. At a cost of $10.00 per thousand for brick and an equal sum per thousand for sand, cement and labor, the entire cost of brickwork, including $5.00 for flue lining, would be about $65.00. In a one-story bungalow, with no cellar, it would of course be less.

Common hard-burned brick has been used as a basis for the above figures. Where the owner desires to build the fireplace of concrete, stone, tile or "Tapestry" brick the additional cost will naturally depend on the material selected. Hard-burned brick, at the above cost, if laid up with a wide mortar joint, will make a beautiful fireplace.

The price of the heater complete is $180.00, freight paid, and $300.00 for two when ordered for the same house. This includes the welded iron body, shaking grates (when coal or coke is to be burned), hood, screen, door in ash pit, draft door, registers, sheet metal for ceiling of warm-air chamber, and all irons necessary for carrying brickwork —everything, in fact, except pipes and masonry. If wood only is to be burned, no ash pit is needed and andirons are sent instead of shaking grates.

As shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3, the body of the heater is made of large sheets of non-rusting ingot iron. This is welded together by special welding

machinery into one piece of continuous metal, making leakage of gas, smoke or dust an impossibility. The heater is six feet high, four feet wide, and weighs complete with grates and other iron parts needed in the construction about 1,000 pounds.

Figure 1 (page 10), a vertical section through the fireplace, shows the grates in place for burning coal. The ashes sift through the grates and fall into the ash pit. This arrangement also prevents dust from the ashes escaping into the room. If preferred, the ash pit can be omitted, and a removable ash pan placed under the grates. The heater is set on the level of the rough floor, and the installation consists in building a brick wall around it. This wall, carried up to the ceiling and roofed over, forms the warm-air chamber. Above this construction only the chimney is required.

In one leg of the chimneypiece is set a metal smoke flue, shown by dotted lines in Figure 3, which is connected with the body of the heater. Above this a tile flue is used. The metal flue starts at the bottom of the smoke outlet on the heater shown in Figure 4, leaving the leg of the chimney below the flue free for the circulation of air.

A rectangular clean-out opening, 4 by 6 inches, is provided at the bottom of the flue, covered by a removable cap placed in the rear wall of the chimneypiece. This allows the soot which falls to the bottom of the flue to be removed from the room behind the fireplace. The cap or door can be painted the same color as the wall, so that it will not be noticeable.

A damper is provided in the metal flue directly above its connection with the heater body. This damper may be operated by a rod projecting through the front, side or back of the chimneypiece, as preferred. In order that the damper may not deteriorate with age, it is made of copper.

When it is desirable to carry the pipe from the kitchen range into the flue of the fireplace, it should be connected above the metal flue so as to be above the damper just described.

When an ash pit is built, a draft door is provided in the wall of the pit close to the cellar ceiling. This door is operated by a small rod projecting up through the hearth, close to the wall.

By means of this draft door and the damper in the flue, the fire can be kept under complete control so that it will hold over night the same as a fire in a furnace.

HOW THE CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE OPERATES

THE operation of the Craftsman fireplace is as follows: As shown in Figure 1 (page 10), the gases from the fire pass up into the combustion chamber, down behind the smoke wall to the bottom of the heater, then under and up behind the inner air chamber to the top of the heater, where they pass through the smoke outlet shown in Figure 4 and out through the chimney.

The air is warmed by the iron walls of the heater and is thus caused to rise and pass up into the warm-air chamber. This action draws in outside air through the fresh-air inlet, and at the same time draws in air from the room through the registers at the base of the fireplace.

The natural tendency of the air drawn in through these registers would be to rise, as it became warmer, direct to the top of the warm-air chamber, without first passing through the air passages of the heater. To prevent the air from making this "short cut" and to ensure its being properly warmed by thorough circulation through the heater, a horizontal baffling plate is provided in each leg of the chimneypiece just above the lower register, to direct the in-drawn air close against the heater and into the air passages.

The warm air is distributed throughout the house as previously explained, the dimensions of pipes and registers being proportioned so that the proper amount of air will be delivered to the various-sized rooms.

The warm air, being the lightest, naturally rises and spreads over the ceiling in even layers, gradually dropping to the floor as it cools, and its place

is taken by more warm air. A space of at least half an inch should be left beneath the doors of the rooms so that the air may pass out to the room in which the fireplace is built, to complete the circulation. Part of this air is drawn into the fire and passes out through the chimney, and the rest is drawn into the lower registers as described.

The circulation is constant and positive, being accomplished by gravitation, the heavier or colder air seeking the lower level, and the lighter or warmer air the higher level. A continual circulation is thus maintained between the various rooms as well as a movement of the air within the rooms, making a given air supply go much farther than with other heating systems.

During this circulation, the air absorbs all impurities, and naturally the zone of the most vitiated air is nearest the floor. It is from this zone that the fireplace draws its air and discharges it through the chimney.

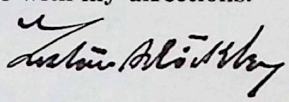
Doors and windows should be kept closed in order that the circulation of air may not be disturbed, for upon the proper circulation depends the efficient heating and ventilating of the house. Under these conditions, there can be no drafts.

GUARANTEE

When the installation of a Craftsman fireplace is being considered, I require the floor plans of the house to be sent me. The owner should mark on the plans the points of the compass, and should state whether any of the rooms have a particularly cold or windy exposure.

If, upon examining the plans, I find that my heating system is suitable, I make without charge a layout showing the location and size of warm-air pipes and registers. I also furnish complete working drawings and instructions so that any competent mason can make the installation.

As the fireplace is sold only under these conditions, direct to the user, I guarantee it to furnish proper heat and ventilation wherever it is installed in strict accordance with my directions.



MORE COMMENTS ON THE CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE BY THOSE WHO USE IT

"In my house there are living and dining room, five bedrooms, kitchen and two baths. The only heating plant is the Craftsman fireplace. We moved in on January 17th, 1913, during one of the worst of our winter storms. The fireplace kept the entire house comfortable at all times, from top to bottom. The consumption of coal was about the same as in houses of similar size, with the best hot-air or steam plants, and less than would have been required by ordinary heating stoves. The ventilation is well nigh perfect. We think the fireplace makes the home, and would under no circumstances be without it."—John H. Cobb, Juneau, Alaska. (See photograph of fireplace on page 4.)

"We are more than pleased with the Craftsman fireplace. We find it very satisfactory, and it is surprising the small amount of fuel it consumes. It takes less fuel than a hot-air furnace; and then in the seasons when one wants just a little fire, it is great. I consider the ventilating part of it the finest thing I ever saw."—E. E. Teape, Kellogg, Idaho. (See photograph of fireplace on page 6.)

"I have received several inquiries regarding the Craftsman fireplace and have been very glad to recommend it in the highest terms. We are delighted with ours, and it has been a great pleasure this spring, as we have had a lot of raw days, and it is wonderful the effect a little wood fire will give. We can build a wood fire in our fireplace and within a short time the whole house will be comfortable."
—J. M. Baldwin, Civil Engineer, Norfolk, Va.

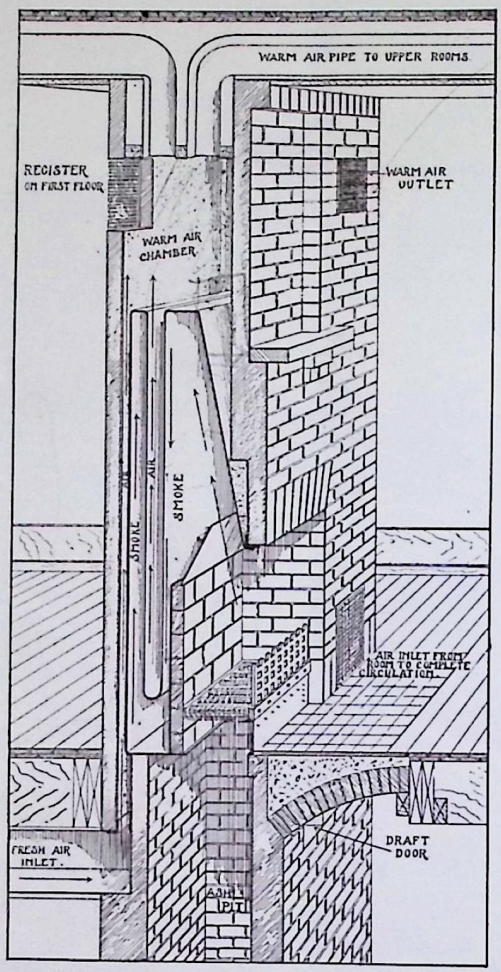


FIG. 1: VERTICAL SECTIONAL PERSPECTIVE OF CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURE 1

THE above drawing is a vertical section, seen in perspective, through a Craftsman fireplace fitted with grates for burning coke or coal, showing the heater in place within a brick chimneypiece. The chimneypiece is not limited to brick, however; it may be of any suitable material and design, the only restriction being the inside measurements shown in Figure 3.

At the bottom of this drawing, in the center, is seen the ash pit, which can be emptied through an ash door in the cellar. This ash door is shown, detached, on page 12.

On the right is the cellar, with draft door in the ash pit wall, this draft door being operated by a rod projecting up through the hearth beside the fireplace. This door and rod are also shown on page 12.

On the left is the fresh-air inlet communicating with the outside of the house. Through this, air is drawn in and up behind the metal body of the heater, into the air passages of the heater, where it is warmed by contact with the walls of the smoke chambers. From here it rises into the warm-air chamber above the heater body, and is distributed through the registers and pipes into the various rooms. The direction of the smoke and air in their respective passages and chambers is shown by arrows.

Above the wall of fire-brick at the back of the fireplace opening, there is a diagonal baffling plate which directs the smoke and gases from the fire up to the top of the smoke chamber and thus prevents them from being drawn directly down behind the smoke wall. This ensures the thorough heating of the walls of the air chamber and the extraction of the maximum of heat from the smoke and gases during their passage through the heater.

This drawing also shows one of the return registers in the front of the chimneypiece at the floor. The cool, used air in the house descends to the floor of this room and is drawn in through these lower registers, thus completing the circulation. The greater part of the used air, however, is drawn in by the fire and passes out through the chimney.

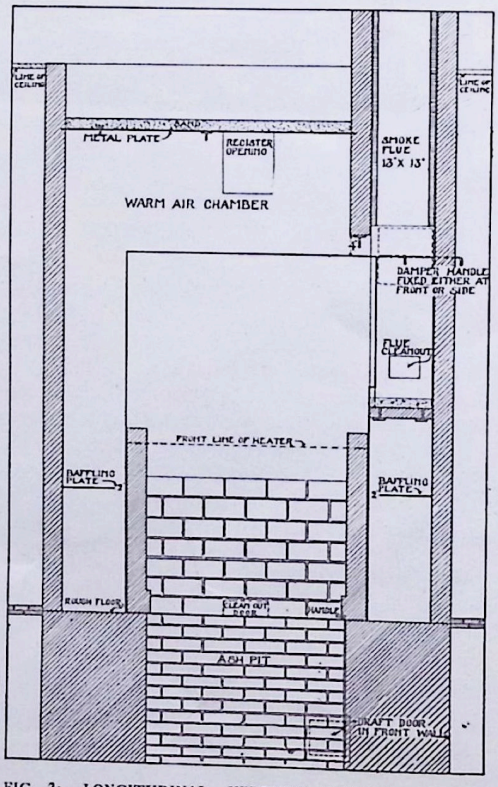


FIG. 2: LONGITUDINAL VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURE 2

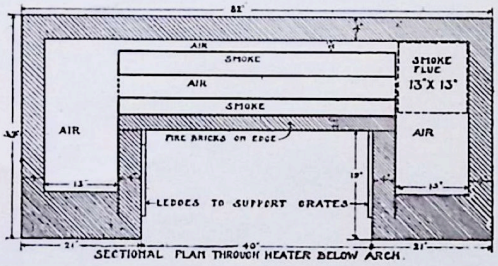
THE second drawing shown is a longitudinal vertical section through the Craftsman fireplace shown in Figure 1. At the bottom of the drawing, in the center, is the ash pit, with the draft door in its front wall, operated by the rod which projects up through the hearth and terminates in a handle beside the fireplace. On each side of the ash pit is the brick foundation, indicated by cross-sectioned surfaces.

Directly above the ash pit is the fireplace opening, with its wall of fire-brick. In the bottom of this wall is indicated a clean-out door through which may be removed any soot that falls to the bottom of the smoke chamber. The clean-out door itself is shown in one of the illustrations on page 12.

On each side of the fireplace opening, in the legs of the chimneypiece, just above the lower registers, are horizontal baffling plates which direct the indrawn air close against the heater body and into the air passages, ensuring thorough circulation and warming of the air.

In the right-hand leg of the chimneypiece is the metal smoke flue, resting on brick supported by two T-irons. This flue is attached to the smoke outlet of the heater body (seen in Figure 4). Near the bottom of the flue is a soot clean-out door, and higher up is a damper provided with a handle, to regulate the draft.

This drawing also shows the metal plate which covers the top of the warm-air chamber above the level of the downstairs registers and about a foot below the ceiling. This metal plate is covered with a layer of sand to insulate it from the floor above.



NO. 3: HORIZONTAL SECTION THROUGH CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE

EXPLANATION OF FIGURE 3

FIGURE 3 is a horizontal section through the Craftsman fireplace, the cross-sectioned surfaces representing the brickwork. In the center, at the front, is the fireplace opening. At the back of this is the wall of fire-brick, and at the sides are indicated the ledges of brick on which rest the grates shown in Figure 1. If the fireplace is to be used for burning wood on the open hearth, these ledges may be omitted.

Behind the wall of fire-brick is the metal body of the heater, with its alternating smoke and air passages.

The legs of the chimneypiece, on each side, are left hollow, as shown, for the circulation of the air.

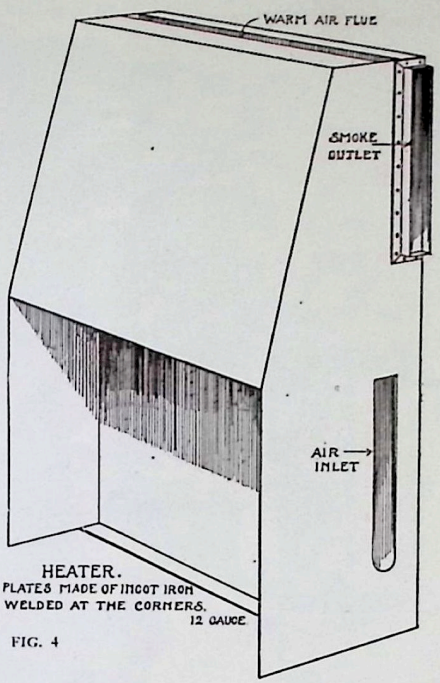


FIG. 4

EXPLANATION OF FIGURE 4

THE drawing above represents the metal body of the heater, around which the walls of the chimneypiece are built up when the Craftsman fireplace is installed. This heater is 6 feet high, 4 feet wide, and together with the grates and other metal parts needed in the construction, weighs about 1,000 pounds.

The body of the heater is made of large sheets of non-rusting ingot iron. These are welded together by special welding machinery into one piece of continuous metal. This means that there are no joints to expand and contract with the varying temperature.

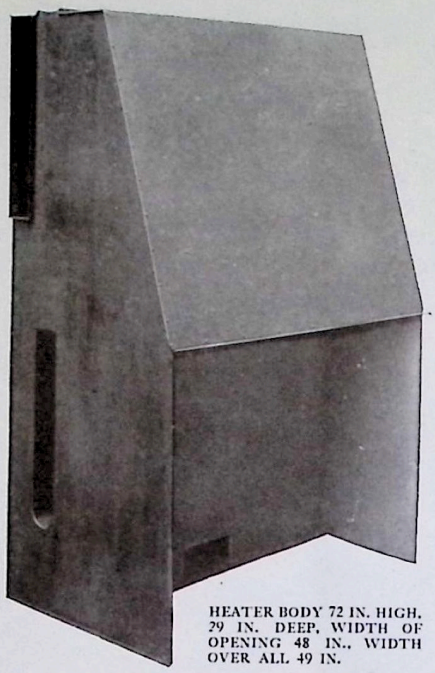
The fire, smoke and gases are separated from the air in the air passages and warm-air chamber by the walls of this heater, and as these walls are made of ingot iron, the surface has no pores through which the poisons of the fire can escape into the air that is to be circulated throughout the rooms.

Another advantage of ingot iron over the cast iron of which furnaces are usually made, is that it can be made thinner than cast iron without losing its strength. It is thus a better conductor of heat and needs less fire to make the heat penetrate. This construction thus results in hygiene, durability and economy.

Figure 4 also shows the air inlet in the side of the heater body, through which the fresh air is drawn in to be warmed. There is a similar air inlet on the other side.

At the top of the heater is seen the warm-air flue through which the warmed air rises into the warm-air chamber.

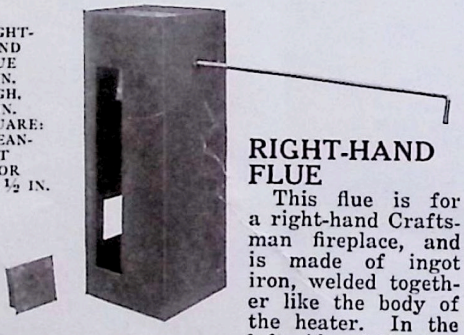
There is also shown here the smoke outlet on the right, provided with a flange that fits into a corresponding opening in the metal flue.



HEATER BODY 72 IN. HIGH, 29 IN. DEEP, WIDTH OF OPENING 48 IN., WIDTH OVER ALL 49 IN.

HEATER BODY

Above is illustrated the body of the Craftsman fireplace. It is 6 feet high, 4 feet wide, and together with the grates and other metal parts needed in the construction weighs about 1,000 pounds. It is made of large sheets of non-rusting ingot iron, welded together by special welding machinery into one piece of continuous metal. This makes impossible any leakage of smoke or gas into the air passages and warm-air chamber.



RIGHT-HAND FLUE 36 IN. HIGH, 13 IN. SQUARE: CLEAN-OUT DOOR 5 x 5½ IN.

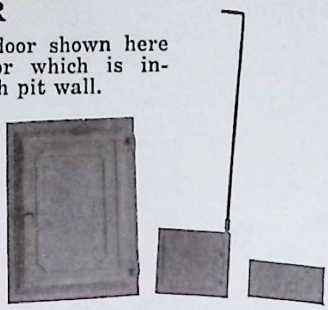
RIGHT-HAND FLUE

This flue is for a right-hand Craftsman fireplace, and is made of ingot iron, welded together like the body of the heater. In the left side of the flue is the long narrow opening which is connected with the smoke outlet of the heater body. On the right is the rod that controls the damper near the top of the flue section. This rod may be arranged to project through either the front or side of the chimneypiece. The small metal plate beside the flue is the cap for the clean-out door in the back of the flue. This cap may be painted the same color as the wall, so that it will not be noticeable.

ASH DOOR, DRAFT DOOR AND SOOT DOOR

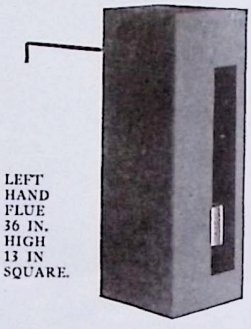
The largest door shown here is the ash door which is inserted in the ash pit wall.

The middle door is the draft door, inserted in the ash pit wall near the cellar ceiling. This door is operated by a rod projecting up through the hearth.



ASH DOOR 16 x 21½ IN., DRAFT DOOR 5x8¼ IN., SOOT DOOR 4¾ x 9¼ IN.

The third door is to fit the clean-out opening at the bottom of the firewall, through which is removed any soot that falls to the bottom of the smoke chamber.



LEFT HAND FLUE 36 IN. HIGH 13 IN SQUARE.

LEFT-HAND FLUE

When it is desired to arrange the flue and chimney on the left of the fireplace, a left-hand flue is provided. Its construction is similar to that of the right-hand flue opposite, except that the arrangement of the parts is reversed.

PLATES FOR TOP OF WARM-AIR CHAMBER, AND HORIZONTAL BAFFLING PLATE

The largest plate shown below is the one that covers the top of the warm-air chamber. The square plate on the right is used across the top of the leg of the chimneypiece in front of the flue.

The middle strip is one of the two horizontal baffling plates in the legs of the chimneypiece across the warm-air chamber to direct the in-drawn air from the bottom registers.

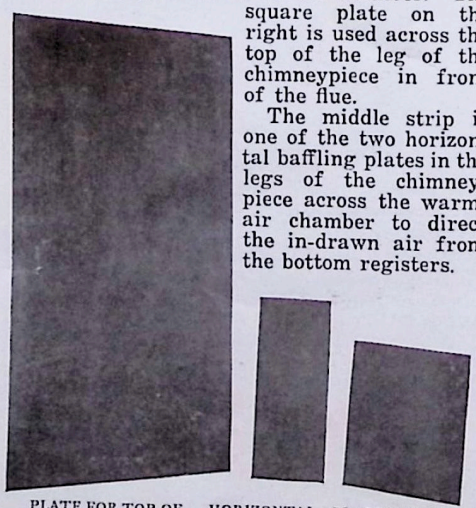


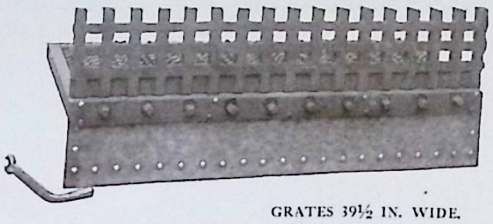
PLATE FOR TOP OF WARM-AIR CHAMBER 33 x 63 IN.

HORIZONTAL BAFFLING PLATE 10½ x 26½ IN.

PLATE FOR TOP OF WARM-AIR CHAMBER (IN FRONT OF FLUE) 16 x 20 IN.

SHAKING GRATES AND HANDLE

Below are shown the cast iron grates used when coal or coke is burned. These grates comprise ten sets of toothed wheels mounted on square rods which project through the front and are operated by the handle shown on the left. The grates are set about one-half inch apart. Below the row of projecting rods is a vertical iron hearth or ash plate that extends across the front of the fireplace opening and prevents the ashes from escaping into the room.



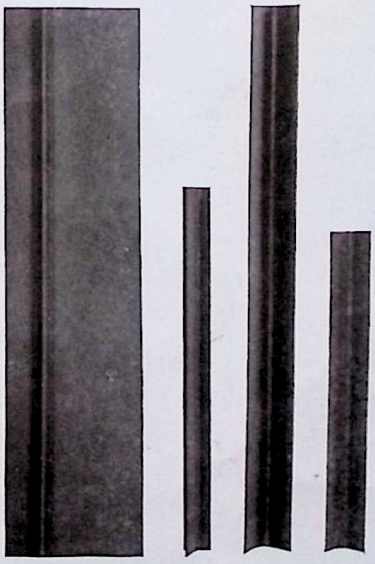
GRATES 39½ IN. WIDE.
15¾ IN. DEEP, 10 IN. HIGH.

DIAGONAL BAFFLING PLATE, T-IRON AND ANGLE IRONS

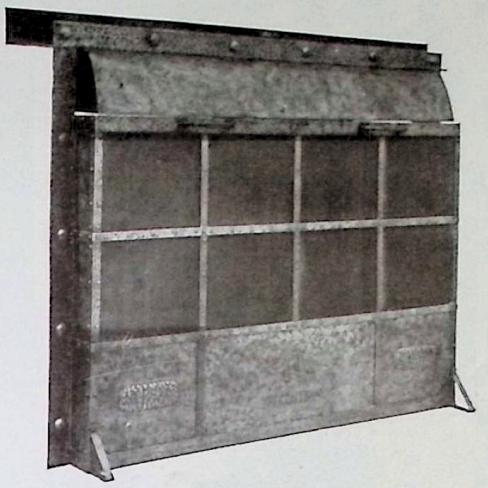
The plate shown below is made of ingot iron, reinforced by a T-iron as shown, and is placed diagonally across the back of the fireplace opening, at the top of the fire-brick wall.

Next to this baffling plate is shown one of the T-irons that support the brick beneath the flue. Another T-iron supports the brick wall on the left of the flue.

On the right are two angle irons, the longer to support the brick across the top of the fireplace opening, the shorter to support the brick wall above the fresh-air inlet.



BAFFLING PLATE 12 BY 48 IN. T-IRON 32 IN. LONG. ANGLE IRON 48 IN. LONG. ANGLE IRON 28 IN. LONG.



HOOD 39¾ IN. WIDE.
5¼ IN. HIGH, 3½ IN. DEEP.

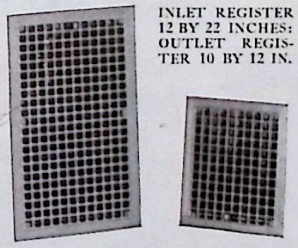
SCREEN 40⅝ IN. WIDE.
27⅝ IN. HIGH, 3½ IN. DEEP.

HOOD AND SCREEN

The above illustration shows the hammered iron hood and the frame to which it is attached.

The removable screen, which is shown set close up against the hood, is also made of hammered iron and is simple but decorative in design. At the top are two iron handles by which the screen may be lifted. The fine wire mesh between the copper bands equalizes the current of air drawn into the fireplace opening and helps the fire to draw properly; at the same time it softens the glow of the coals and flames without detracting from the companionable charm of the fire.

REGISTERS

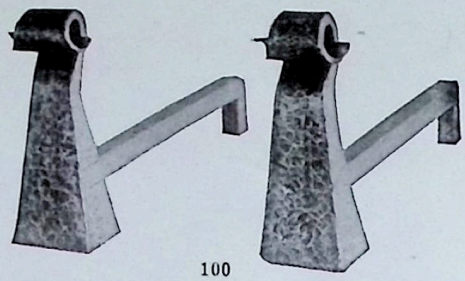


INLET REGISTER 12 BY 22 INCHES; OUTLET REGISTER 10 BY 12 IN.

The registers for the Craftsman fireplace are made of iron, copper-plated. The large one shown on the left is one of the two lower registers which are inserted in the front or sides of the chimneypiece at the floor, and form the return inlet for the cool used air from the room which completes the circulation.

The small register is one of those used near the top of the chimneypiece, in the walls of other downstairs rooms, or in the walls or floors of the upstairs rooms. Through this register the warmed fresh air is distributed from the warm-air chamber.

THE CRAFTSMAN FIREPLACE

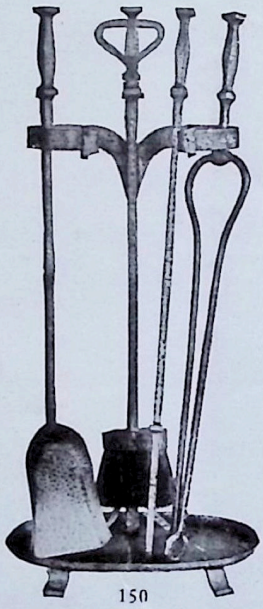


100

The Craftsman andirons shown above are made of wrought iron. They are 16 inches high, 23 inches deep, with a base 5½ by 3½ inches. When purchased separately, the price is $30.00, but when a Craftsman fireplace is ordered and wood is to be burned on the open hearth, these andirons are included in the shipment without extra charge, in place of the coal grates illustrated on page 13.

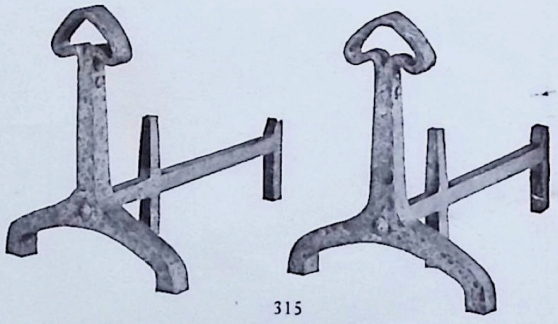
350

The Craftsman coal bucket illustrated here can be had in hammered copper or brass with wrought iron trimmings at $14.00. The bucket is 15 inches high with a base 12 inches in diameter.



150

This Craftsman fire set is made of wrought iron and costs $22.00, the price of the separate pieces being as follows: Shovel, $3.50; poker, $2.50; tongs, $4.00; brush, $4.00; stand, $8.00. The stand is 15½ by 10 inches, and the implements are all 34 inches long.



315

Above is another pair of Craftsman andirons, made of wrought iron. They are 16 inches high, 20½ inches deep and the spread of the base is 11 inches. The price is $12.00.

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1 QUART	.60	1 QUART	.75
1 PINT	.35	1 PINT	.45

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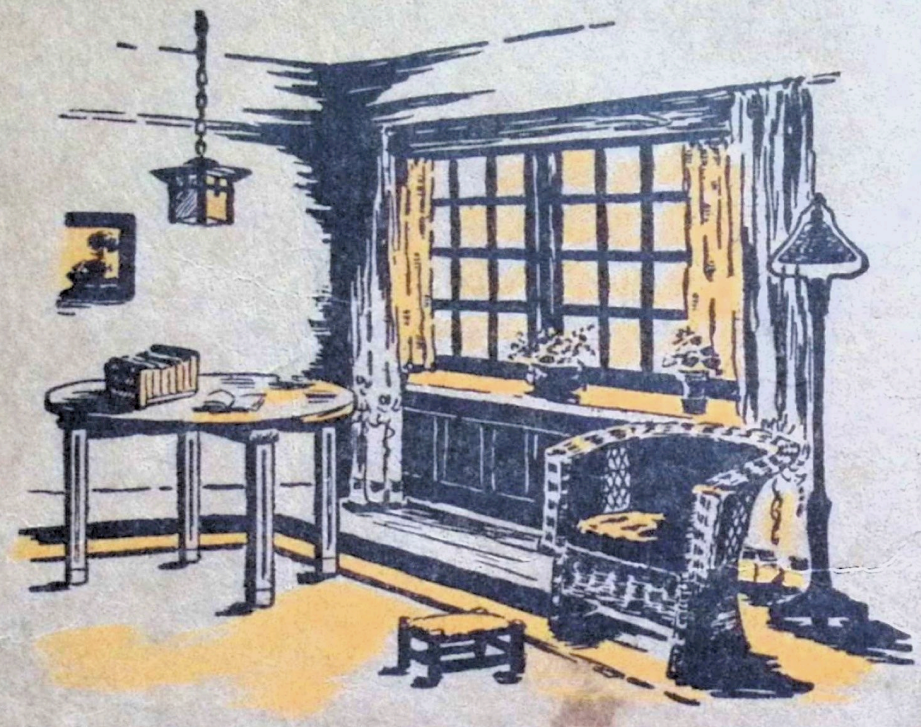

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